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Title: A Fragment Library for Drug Activity in Gram Negative Bacteria

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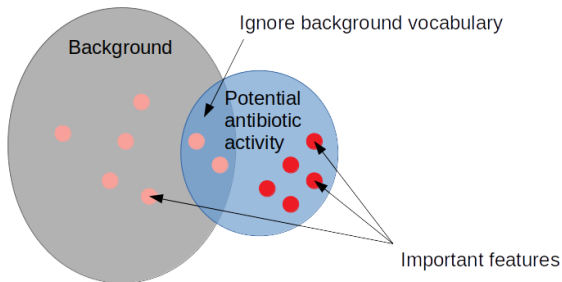
A Fragment Library for Drug Activity in Gram Negative Bacteria

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“*k*-spectrum” Analysis



- Idea: Find a “vocabulary” of antibiotic resistance
- How? Apply *tf-idf* to molecular fragments of various radii
- Similar to an approach for identifying peptide fragments important for antimicrobial action [5]

[5] Cipcigan, Flaviu, et al. “Accelerating molecular discovery through data and physical sciences: Applications to peptide-membrane interactions.” *The Journal of Chemical Physics* 148.24 (2018): 241744.

k-spectrum Workflow

- Separate dataset into “hits” and background based on metric (eg MIC)
- Compute all *k*-mers in each molecule, defining *k*-mer as atoms within radius *k* of each atom in molecule
- Compute $T_i = tf-idf_i$ of a *k*-mer k_i in a set where

$$T_i = \sum_j \frac{n_{i,j}}{|m_j|} \times \log \left(\frac{|M|}{|d : k_i \in d|} \right) \quad (1)$$

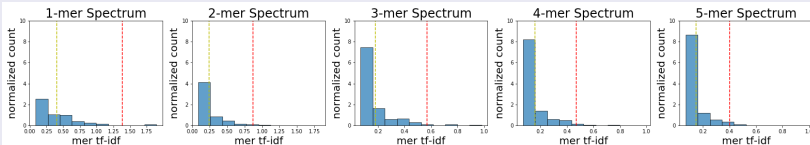
- $|M|$ is the number of molecules in the set, $|m_j|$ is the number of atoms in the *j*th molecule, $n_{i,j}$ is the number of times k_i is found in m_j , and $|d : k_i \in d|$ is the number of molecules containing k_i
- Choose all molecules beyond $\mu + 3\sigma$ in hits but not background to be “hot” (very important)

Notes on Fragments

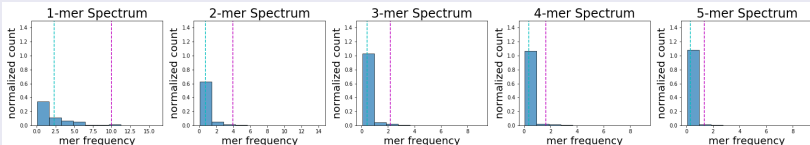
- These are environments of different radii around a central atom
- We are not considering which atom is the central atom, however
- But a ring with one bond off the side is a lonely ring, not just any ring
- Really need to think in terms of neighborhoods, not exactly fragments, which makes them a bit harder to search for...
- We are adjusting for seeing rings from multiple central atoms though

k -spectra for different mutants based on MIC

Wild Type Hits



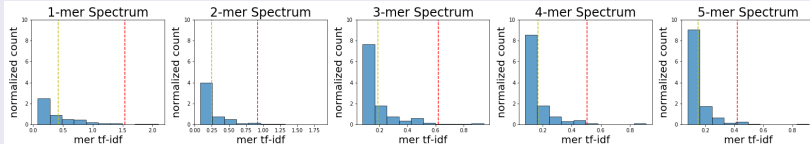
Wild Type BG



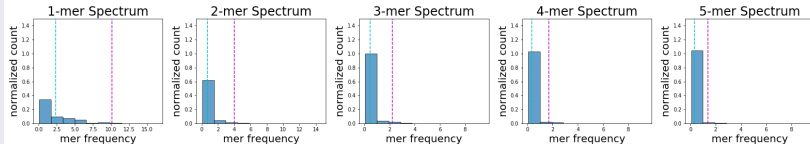
- Used lowest 10% MIC for hits in all columns

k -spectra for different mutants based on MIC

P Δ Type Hits

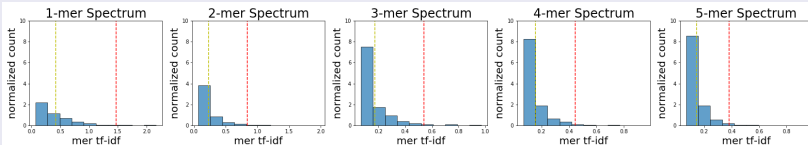


P Δ 6 Type BG

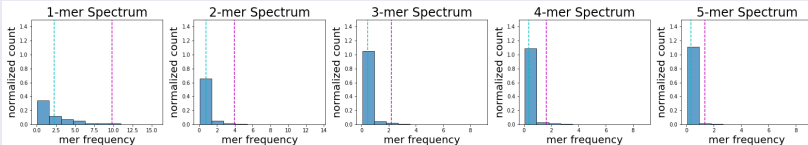


k -spectra for different mutants based on MIC

Pore Type Hits

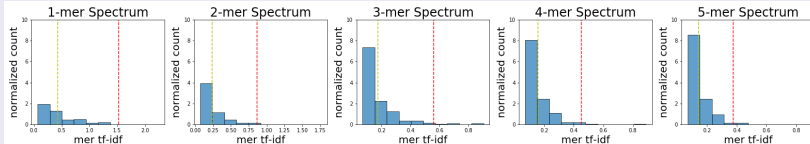


Pore Type BG

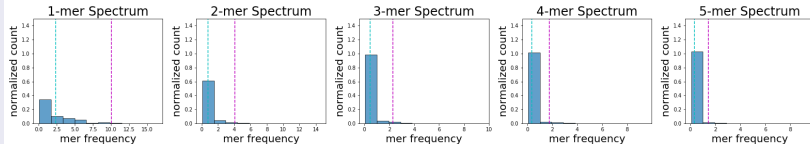


k -spectra for different mutants based on MIC

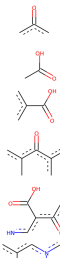
P Δ 6-Pore Type Hits



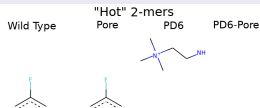
P Δ -Pore Type BG



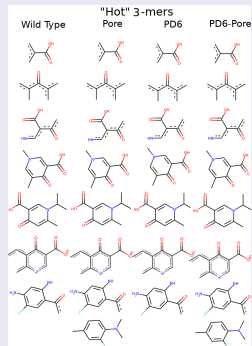
1-mers



2-mers

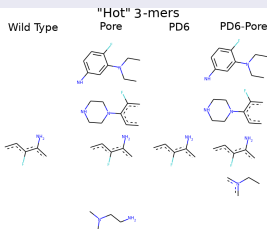


3-mers

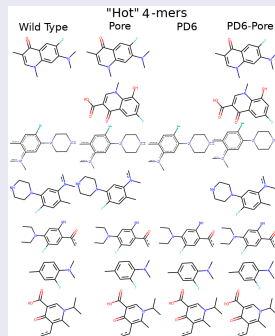


Important k -mer molecular fragments from MICs

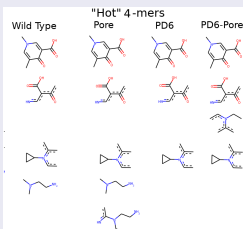
3-mers, cont



4-mers

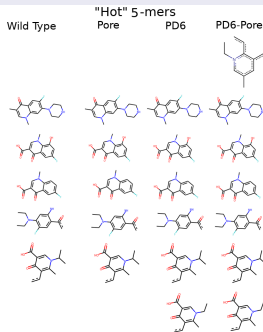


4-mers, cont



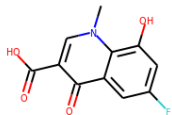
Important k -mer molecular fragments from MICs

5-mers

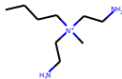


Test CG PMFs for a few interesting fragments?

Pore/PD6-Pore



PD6 Only



- Hypothesis: top fragment is likelier to avoid efflux, bottom is likelier to permeate the outer barrier
- Initial test: coarse-grain and calculate permeation across membrane
- A bit slow because of the requirement to coarse-grain new molecules

Conclusions, Questions, and Future Work

- This is a “vocabulary” directly related to improving minimum inhibitory concentration
- May also carry information about which fragments are related to which aspects of inhibition
- Test CG PMFs for fragments
- Caveat: still relatively small sample size
- Experimental testing? Can we stitch together some purportedly useful fragments?
- Further work: Use descriptors for machine learning as discussed